

Fig 1. Plate showing diversity of bacteria in soil sample.

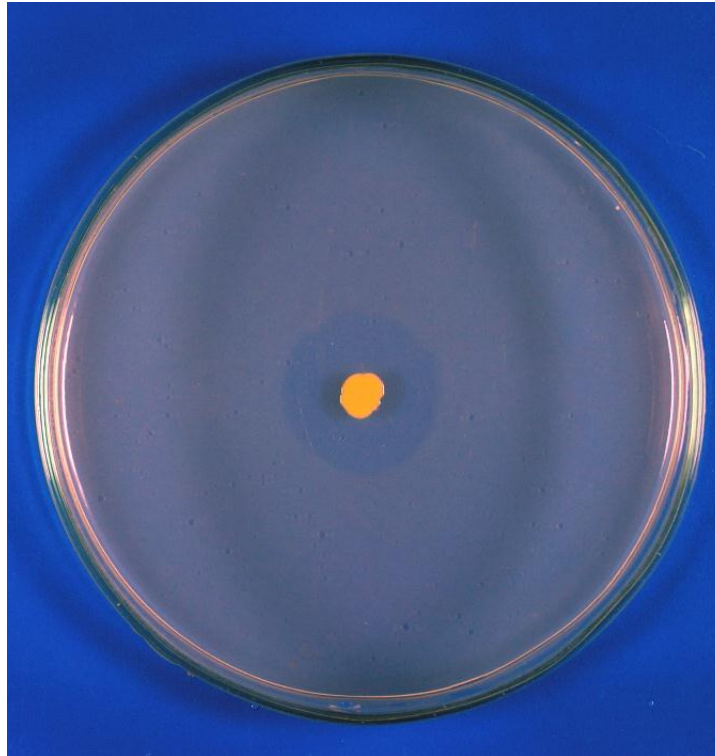


Fig 2. Lipase assay of CR9 on Tributyrin agar plate



Fig 3. Gram negative rods of CR9

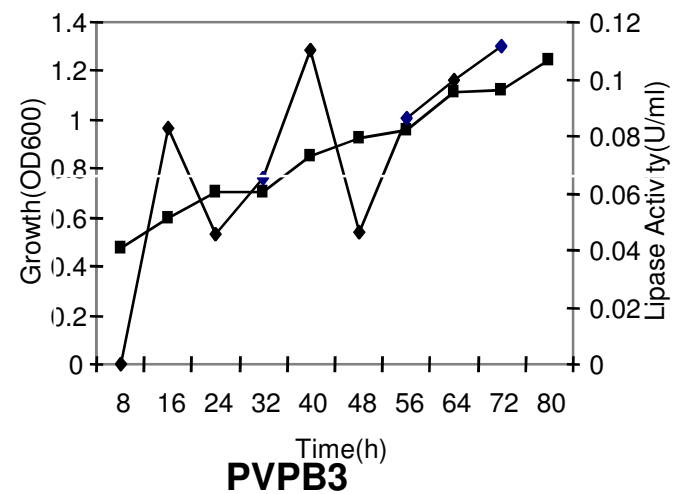
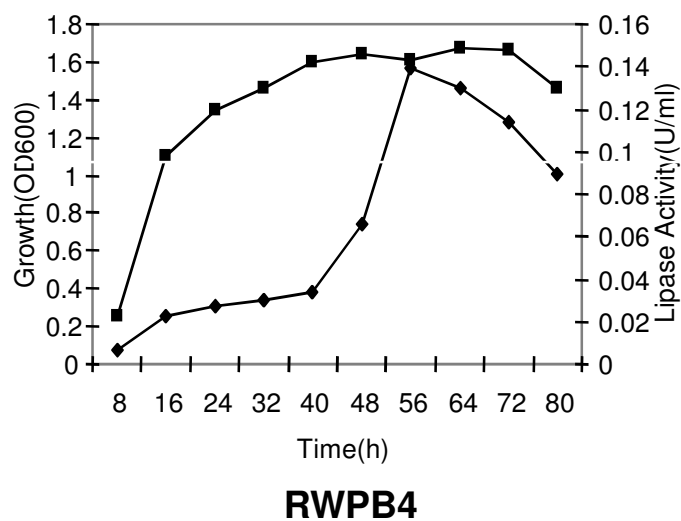
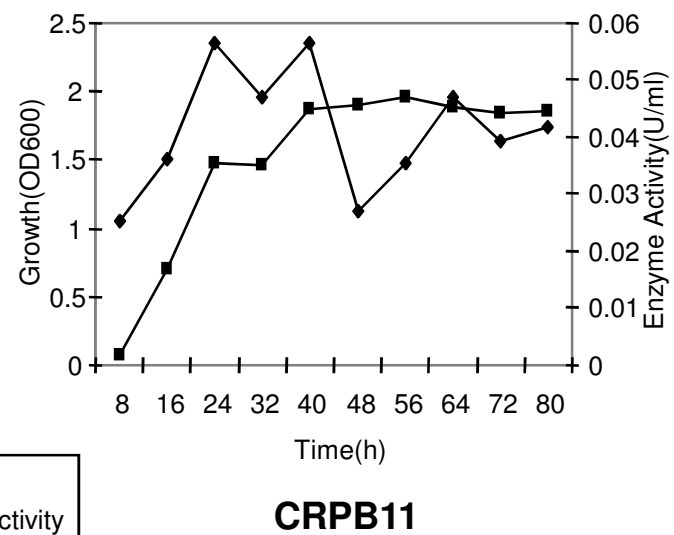
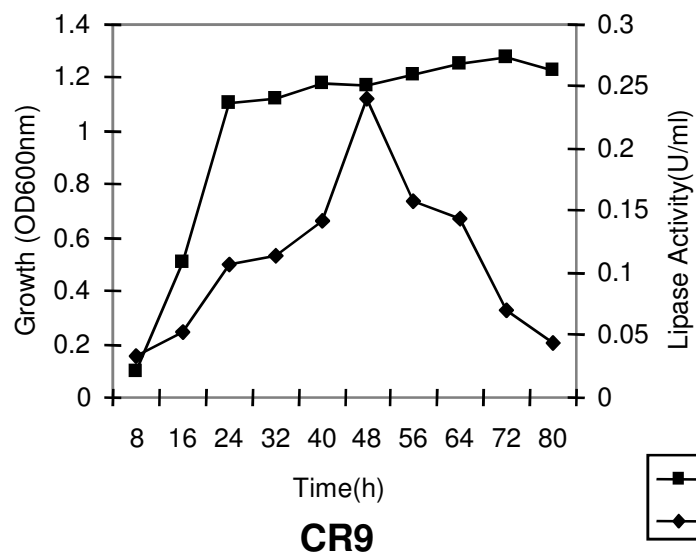


Fig 4. Growth and lipase production of CR9, CRPB11, RWPB4 and PVPB3

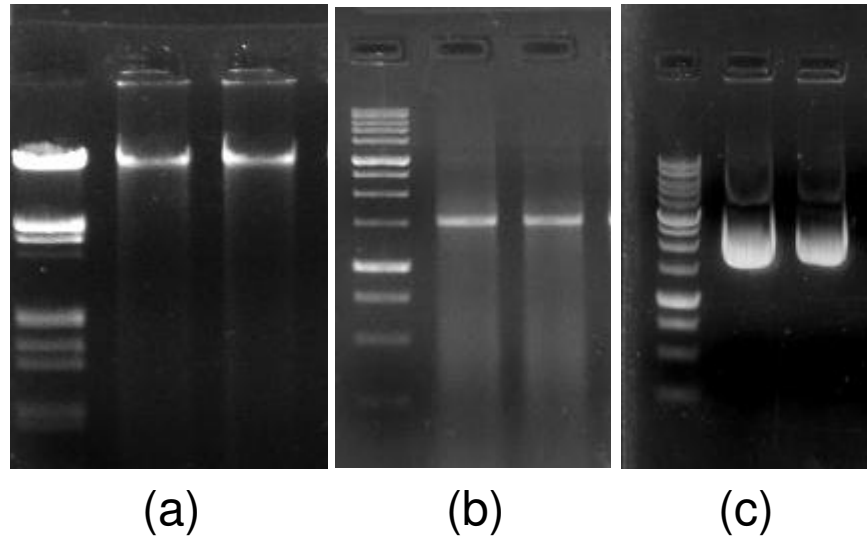


Fig 5. (a) Genomic DNA isolated from CR9 and CRPB11. (b) Amplified PCR product. (c) Isolation of recombinant Plasmid

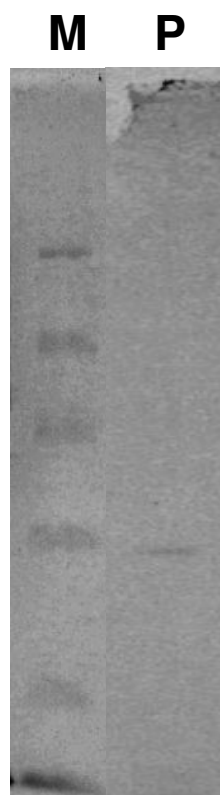


Fig 6. SDS-PAGE of purified extracellular lipase from CR9.
M, molecular weight markers; P, DEAE-cellulose purified lipase

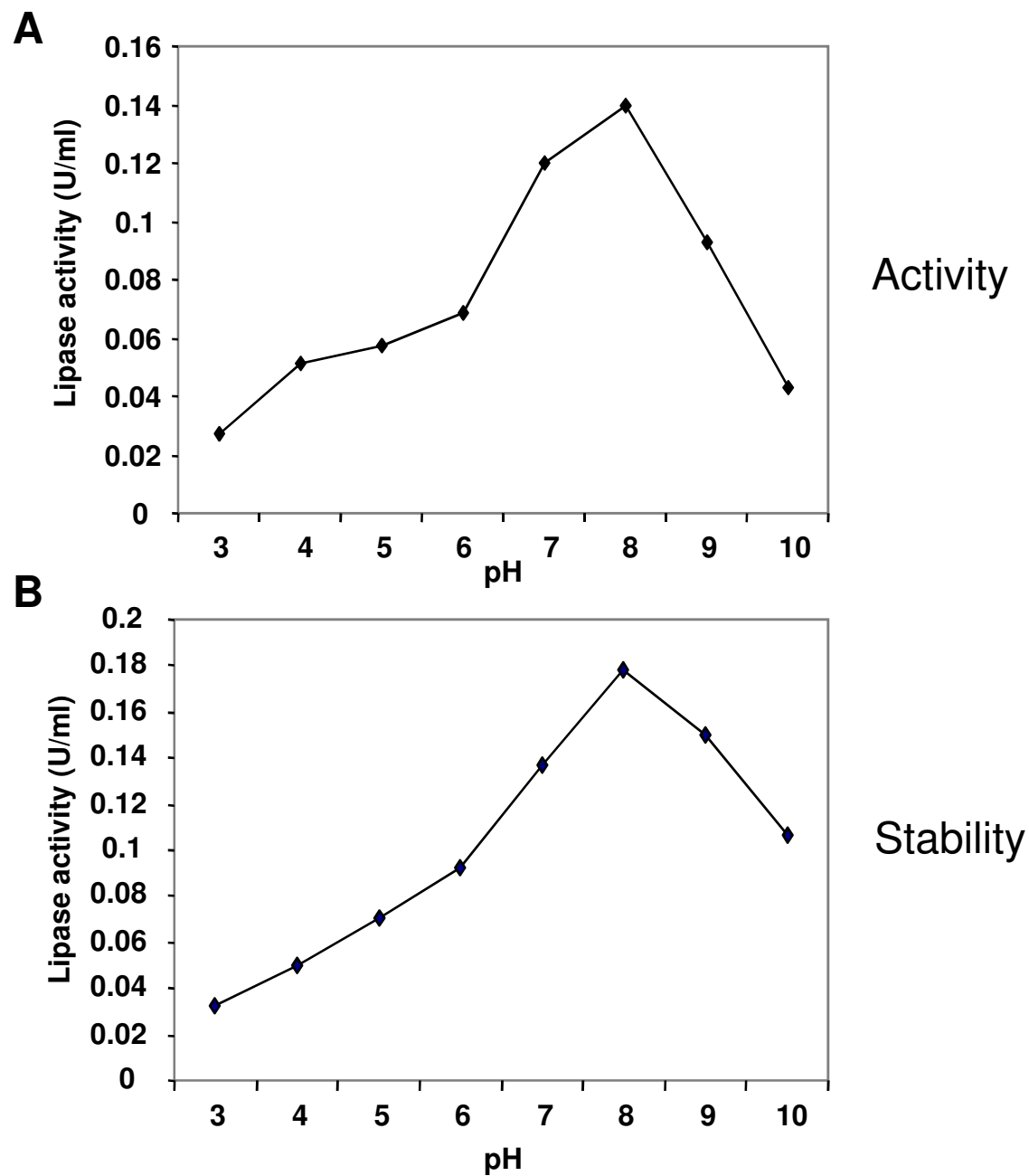


Fig 7. Effect of different pH on the activity (A) and stability (B) of the lipase.

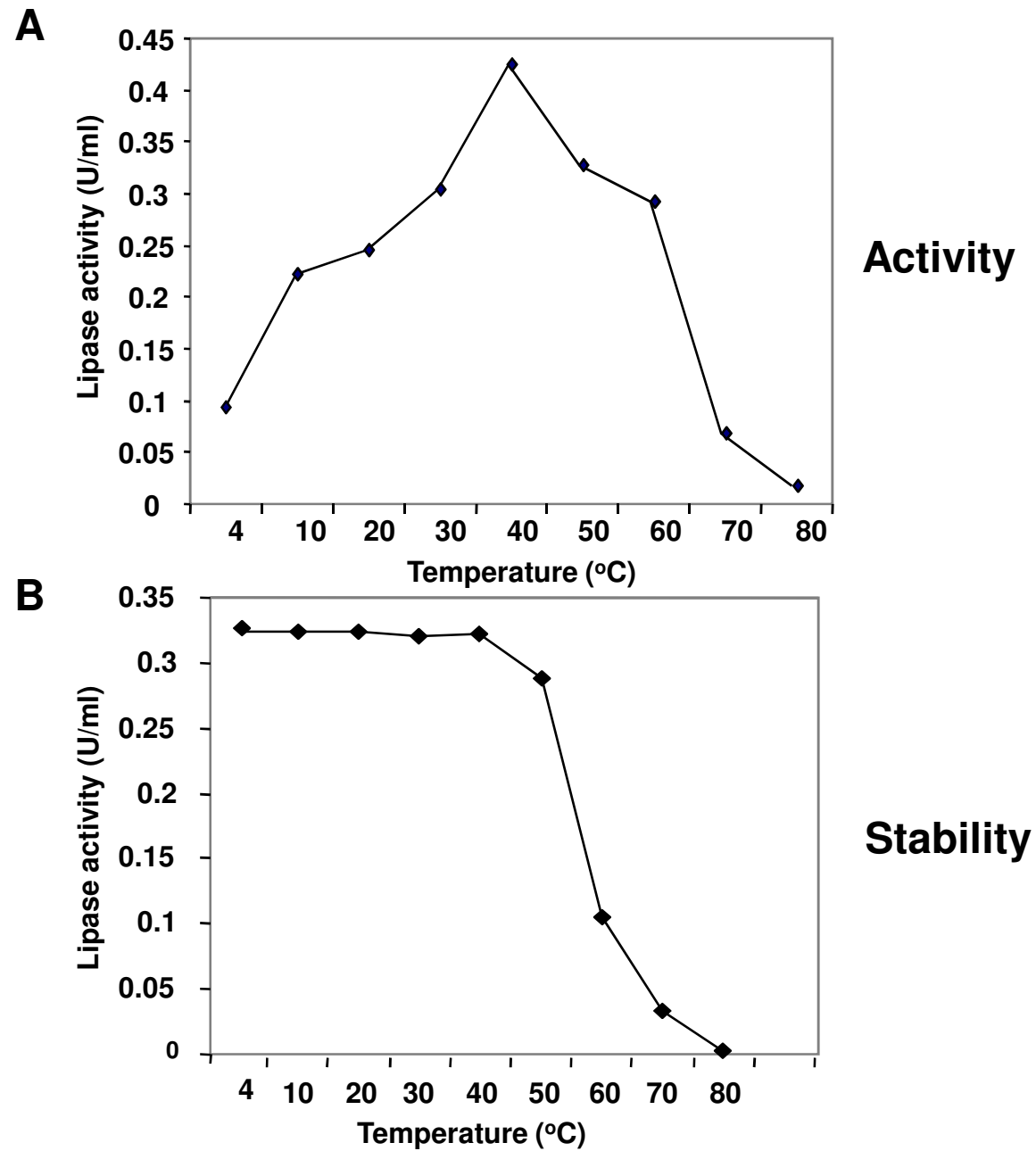


Fig 8. Effect of temperature on the activity (A) and stability (B) of the lipase.

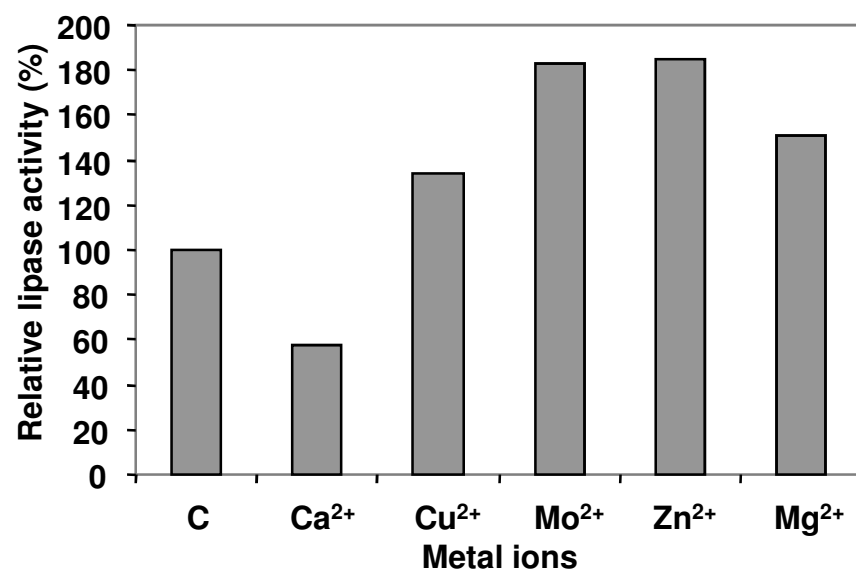


Fig 9. Effect of metal ions on the activity of the lipase.

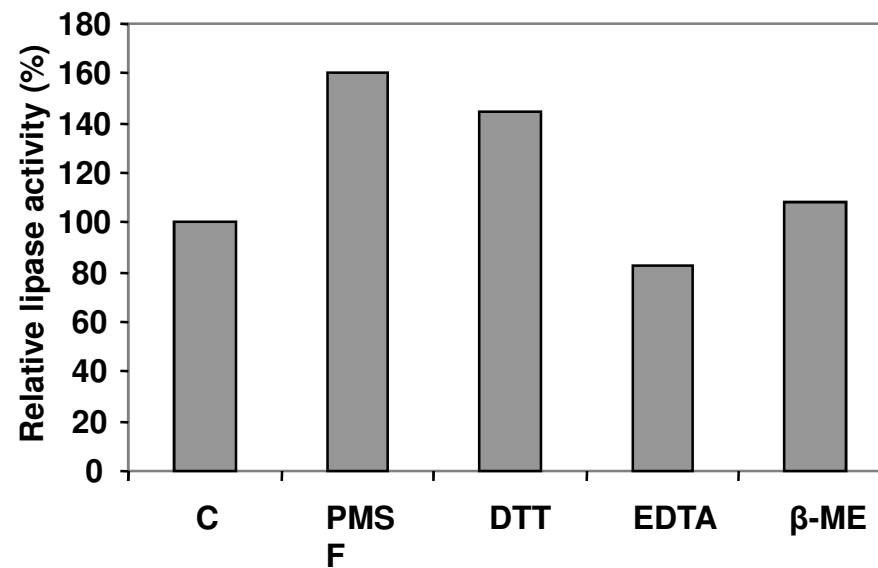


Fig10. Effect of various compounds on the activity of the lipase.

Table 6. Affinity of lipase from CR9 on Different oils

Natural oils/ triglycerides	Relative activity (%)
Tributylin	100
Olive oil	36
Almond oil	12
Soyabean oil	40
Sesame oil	40
p-Nitrophenyl stearate	40
Coconut oil	24
Cotton seed oil	24
Amla oil	80
Mustard oil	56